The People's Korea

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Secretary Kim Jong Il Tells On Modern Imperialism

Major newspapers and a magazine in the DPRK have published the full text of the Sep. 25, 1987 talk of Secretary Kim Jong Il to the senior officials of the WPK Central Committee.

In his talk entitled "Let Us March Forward Dynamically along the Road of Socialism and Communism under the Unfurled Banner of the Anti-Imperialist Struggle," Secretary Kim Jong Il analyzed the present situation, stressing the need to understand "the real features of contemporary imperialism and its fate." (See the full text of his talk on pages 2-5)

Here are major points in his talk:

• In order to assess the present revolutionary situation correctly and maintain a revolutionary stand, we must, above all else, have a proper understanding of the real features of contemporary imperialism and its fate.

• Before the Second World War the capitalist powers engaged in fierce competition to seize commodity markets and spheres of influence, and this led to destructive armed clashes and wars. As the internationalization of capital progressed after the war, the capitalist powers depended on and collaborated with each other economically and technically. However, this does not mean that no contradiction exists between the capitalist powers, but now this is of secondary importance and alignment is the basis of their relations.

• The basic contradiction of capitalism has never been settled, nor has the predatory nature of imperialism ever changed. Today the contradictions of the capitalist world have been exacerbated still further, and imperialism finds itself in serious political and economic trouble. The crisis of capitalism finds clear expression in the fact that the position of the United States, ringleader of world imperialism, is becoming more and more difficult.

• The most effective way for the imperialists to overcome their political and economic crisis is to abolish the outdated international economic order of exploiting and plundering the developing nations in a neocolonial way and establish a new, equitable one so that these countries can make economic and technological progress. However, the imperialists are taking the path of self-destruction by clinging to their neocolonial exploitation and plunder because of their exploiting nature, instead of accepting the developing nations' demand for a new international economic order.

• The contradictions and antagonism between the imperialist powers will be further exacerbated in the future. Though the imperialist powers are now collaborating with each other in an attempt to maintain their position of monopoly, there is no doubt that their interests will conflict with each other and that the contradictions between them will become aggravated.

• In order to assess today's revolutionary situation accurately and adhere to the revolutionary stand, it is essential to have a clear understanding of the superiority of socialism and its inevitable triumph.

• We cannot say that so far socialist countries have brought the beauty of the socialist system fully into play. Deviations occurred in the process of establishing the socialist system, but in particular, grave mistakes were made in finding answers to new problems as to how the revolution and construction should be promoted after the establishment of the socialist system. These deviations have nothing to do with the intrinsic nature of the socialist system. They are due totally to the fact that those who administer the socialist system are not experienced and fully prepared politically and ideologically.

• If we are to adhere to the revolutionary stand of the working class and follow the path of socialism to the very end, we must enhance the leadership role of the party to meet the requirements of the development of socialist society in the given period.

DPRK-Proposed Item Included in UN General Assembly Agenda

The unreasonable request by the United States, Japan and some other countries for the inclusion of a supplementary item entitled "Fortieth Anniversary of the Establishment of the Government of the Republic of Korea" in the agenda of the 43rd Session of the U.N. General Assembly was dismissed and the item "Promotion of Peace, Reconciliation and Dialogue on the Korean Peninsula" proposed by the DPRK was included in the agenda on Sep. 21, according to a report from the U.N. headquarters.

On Aug. 19 the United States, Japan and some other countries requested that the above-mentioned supplementary item be included in the agenda of the 43rd Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Socialist countries and non-aligned countries strongly demanded that the supplementary item proposed by the Western side including the United States and Japan be immediately withdrawn.

Representatives of Byelorussia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Viet Nam, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Ukraine and Czechoslovakia sent a letter to the U.N. Secretary General on Sep. 16.

In the letter they strongly rejected the request of the United States and its Western allies, saying that the supplementary item proposed by Western countries was motivated by an intention to build up an atmosphere for hastening the creation of "two Koreas" and it would result in inveigling the United Nations into the actions of the United States and south Korea to justify the division of Korea and the existence of "two Koreas".

On the same day, the Chinese permanent representative to the United Nations, too, sent a letter to the U.N. Secretary General, saying that the Chinese government believes that "the U.N. General Assembly should not waste any time on celebrating the anniversary of the establishment of a certain country, especially one pertaining to one of the parties of a divided country."

Earlier on Sep. 11, the foreign ministers of Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Cuba, Madagascar, Mali, Nicaragua, Zambia and Zimbabwe who had attended the conference of the foreign ministers of non-aligned countries held in Cyprus also sent a joint letter to the U.N. Secretary General, calling for refusing to include the item in the agenda of the current U.N. General Assembly session.

Meanwhile, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukraine, the Soviet Union and Viet Nam, as a counter-proposal to the item proposed by the Western side including the United States and Japan, requested that "The Situation on the Korean Peninsula and the Implementation of the Relevant Resolution on the Question of Korea Adopted by the 30th General Assembly Session" be raised as an urgent item and discussed at the General Assembly session.

At the meeting of the general committee of the General Assembly held on Sep. 21 only the item "Promotion of Peace, Reconciliation and Dialogue on the Korean Peninsula" proposed by socialist countries and some non-aligned countries was discussed and it was decided with unanimous approval to have this item included in the agenda and discussed and to recommend this to the plenary session of the General Assembly.

World-Wide Support for Korea's Reunification

The DPRK's efforts for national reunification are being supported by many state and party leaders, officials of foreign governments and social and public organizations including **Milos Jakes**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, who declared that the Czechoslovak party and government fully supports the DPRK's initiatives and policies for the reunification of Korea and is always steadfast in supporting them.

They unanimously expressed their full support for and solidarity with the Korean people's noble and everlasting struggle and proposals made by the DPRK for the realization of Korea's reunification.

The Korean people's struggle for national reunification has been supported by;

President **Didier Ratsiraka** of Malagasy;

President **George Vassiliou** of Cyprus;

President **Lansana Conte** of the Republic of Guinea;

R. M. Kawawa, General Secretary of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania;

Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces;

Abderahim Zuari, secretary general of the Constitutional Democratic Rally of Tunisia;

Saly Vongkhamsao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and vice premier;

The International Liaison Committee for Korea's Reunification and Peace;

The Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa to the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity;

The Mongolia-Korea Friendship Association;

The Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization of Afghanistan;

The Central Council of the Union of Journalists of the Republic of Afghanistan;

The National Secretariat of the Democratic Youth League of Ghana to the Central Committee of the League

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DPRK Confers Order on Nelson Mandela

The Freedom and Independence Order First Class of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was awarded to Nelson Mandela, a leader of the African National Congress of South Africa.

A ceremony awarding the order was held at the DPRK Embassy in Zambia on Sep. 2.

The DPRK ambassador conveyed the order to the deputy secretary general of the African National Congress of South Africa.

The deputy secretary general in his speech expressed deep thanks for the DPRK's order to Nelson Mandela, saying that it greatly inspires the members of the ANC of South Africa and the entire South African people who are struggling for the liberation of South Africa.

A message of greetings of the Central Committee of the ANC of South Africa to President Kim Il Sung was adopted at the ceremony.

U.S. Fighter Intrudes into DPRK Airspace

The U.S. committed a military provocation by infiltrating a fighter plane deep into the airspace above the territorial waters of the northern half of Korea from 10:37 to 10:51 on Sep. 26, the KCNA reported.

When fighter planes of the airforces of the Korean People's Army made a sortie, the plane hurriedly fled south, the report said.

Telecommunications Mins. Meet In Pyongyang

The DPRK hosted the 16th Conference of Ministers of Telecommunications of the Organization for Cooperation of Socialist Countries in the Domain of Tele- and Postal Communications. The conference was held from Sep. 23 to 28.

The meeting reviewed the implementation of the decisions of the conference

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Let Us March Forward Dynamically along The Road of Socialism and Communism Under the Unfurled Banner of the Anti-Imperialist Struggle

Talk of Secretary Kim Jong Il to Senior Officials of WPK Central Committee (Sep. 25, 1987)

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) and the government paper Minju Choson on Sep. 25 dedicated their first two pages to the full text of "Let Us March Forward Dynamically along the Road of Socialism and Communism under the Unfurled Banner of the Anti-Imperialist Struggle," talk of Secretary Kim Jong Il to the senior officials of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on Sep. 25, 1987, on the first anniversary of its publication.

Kunroja, the politico-theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the WPK, carried this work in its issue No. 9 of 1988 and the Workers' Party of Korea Publishing House brought it out in booklet.

Follows the full text of the work:

The general situation in the revolution at present is very complicated. An analysis of the developments in the international arena shows that there are serious problems concerning the destiny not only of our revolution but also of the world revolution.

The Korean communists who are working towards the fulfillment of the revolutionary cause of Juche initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung must adhere to the revolutionary stand of the working class with a correct understanding of the present situation, and bring about a new advance in the revolution. This is their historic task.

In order to assess the present revolutionary situation correctly and maintain a revolutionary stand, we must, above all else, have a proper understanding of the real features of contemporary imperialism and its fate.

World imperialism was hard hit in the Second World War. The vanquished countries, such as fascist Germany, Japan and Italy, suffered fatal blows, and the capitalist powers, including Britain and France, that belonged to the allies, also suffered no less a loss than the vanquished countries. In short, capitalism was significantly weakened as a result of the Second World War.

However, U.S. imperialism alone made a colossal profit from the war and thus rapidly became bloated. The industry of the United States was not damaged during the war, but instead its industrial output more than doubled. During the war the United States expanded its munitions industry on a large scale and acted as a supplier of weapons and other war materials to the allies and also made enormous profits by selling surplus goods at high prices. Taking advantage of the war, it became the greatest creditor nation in the world.

In this way U.S. imperialism came to occupy a dominant position in the capitalist world economically and militarily, and this was an important factor in the process of change in the capitalist world following the Second World War.

After the war the U.S. monopoly capitalists were confronted with a vital problem: How to maintain their colossal munitions industry, and what to do with their tremendous amount of surplus capital.

The U.S. imperialists clamoured about a "communist threat" in order to provide an excuse for continuing to expand their munitions industry, adopted the policy of a cold war that was directed against the socialist countries and increased international tension, under the pretext of protecting the "free world". This was essentially the "Truman doctrine".

Meanwhile, in order to avoid an economic crisis and dispose of their surplus capital, they carried out the policy of gaining hold of the economies of the major capitalist countries in Europe by means of capital investment in the name of "aiding" their economic recovery from the ravages of war. This was what they called the "Marshall Plan".

In this war U.S. imperialism acquired a firm grip on the capitalist world militarily and controlled it economically, while clinging more and more to an aggressive policy in order to check the growing socialist forces and materialize its ambition for world conquest.

Drawing on developed technology and superior economic strength, the monopoly capital of the United States intensified its inroads into other countries and established multinational companies by setting up daughter companies in various countries. In the 1960s many multinational companies based in the other developed capitalist countries also appeared.

Thus the internationalization of capital was accelerated and the economies of the capitalist world were brought under the domination of the multinational companies of the U.S. and other developed capitalist countries.

With the rapid internationalization of capital through multinational companies, new changes took place in the mutual relations between capitalist countries.

Before the Second World War the capitalist powers engaged in fierce competition to seize commodity markets and spheres of influence, and this led to destructive armed clashes and wars. It can be said that both the First and Second World Wars were the results of the sharpening contradictions and antagonism between the capitalist powers. As the internationalization of capital progressed after the Second World War, however, the capitalist powers depended on and collaborated with each other economically and technically. Previously they had expanded great energies on competing with and defeating each other, but, from that time onwards, they joined hands to oppose socialism and intensify capitalist exploitation and plunder. It might be said that the greatest change in the capitalist world since the Second World War has been that the capitalist powers have gone over from dog-eat-dog relations to those of alignment and cooperation. Of course, this does not mean that no contradiction exists between the capitalist powers, but now this is of secondary importance and alignment is the basis of their relations. During the 40 years since the end of the Second World War there have been more than 170 wars, major and minor, but none of them has been fought between capitalist powers themselves; rather their military alignment has been strengthened through military blocs.

As a result of capital being internationalized and of world imperialism having realigned itself, centering on U.S. imperialism, capitalism has survived its imminent doom and made rapid economic and technical progress.

Since the end of the Second World War the imperialists have not only aligned themselves with each other politically, economically and militarily, but also evolved more cunning techniques of domination and crafty methods of plunder. This is also an important feature of contemporary imperialism.

The imperialists could not help being extremely alarmed at the rapidly growing socialist forces and the upsurge of the working-class movement and national-liberation movement in the colonies. That is why they have devised new and more cunning techniques of ruling and crafty methods of plundering to weaken the influence of socialism and appease the working-class movement and national-liberation movement in the colonies.

The imperialists were keenly aware of the fact that they would not be able to maintain the capitalist system unless the working-class movement in their own countries was undermined, so they brought up large numbers of labour aristocrats, while striving to conceal capitalist exploitation and to subdue the resistance of the working masses through unemployment and poverty.

The imperialists also had to change the method of plundering their colonies. Imperialism has always existed by exploiting and plundering colonies. As a result of the Second World War, the national-liberation movement gained unprecedented momentum and the colonial system crumbled. This was a fatal blow to imperialism. The imperialists resorted to the crafty method of neocolonialism to regain their lost colonies. Unlike in the past when they had ruled and plundered their colonies by means of overt coercion, they now nominally recognized the sovereignty of the newly independent countries and developing nations and offered them so-called "aid". In this way they subjugated these countries politically and economically, exploiting and plundering them.

Neocolonialism became a means for the imperialists easily to infiltrate the developing countries. In former days the imperialist powers scrambled fiercely for colonies, but since beginning to rely on neocolonialism they have conspired together to penetrate the developing countries and pacify the resistance of their peoples using "aid", in particular, as a bait. In this way they were able to seize commodity markets and raw material resources without difficulty.

With capitalist countries acting in collusion economically and technically and acquiring large markets and raw material resources in the developing countries, the level of socialization of production rose markedly, and production and technology developed quickly in the capitalist world.

These changes in the capitalist world offered the advocates of imperialism grounds for the argument that the basic contradiction of capitalism had been resolved and that capitalism was no longer moribund capitalism, but

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growing and prospering capitalism.

However, the basic contradiction of capitalism has never been settled, nor has the predatory nature of imperialism ever changed. Capital cannot be anything but capital however international it becomes. The multinational company is nothing but a mode of existence for major monopolies; it intensifies capitalist exploitation and guarantees imperialist domination, on a world scale. A change, if any, has taken place in the method of capitalist exploitation and plunder in that it has become much more sly, and in the range of capitalist contradiction in that it has extended on an international level beyond the bounds of individual countries. Formerly, capitalist exploitation caused the phenomenon of "the rich getting ever richer and the poor getting ever poorer" to prevail within individual capitalist countries, but nowadays this phenomenon is getting worse on a global scale with the world being divided into rich capitalist countries and poor developing countries.

Today the contradictions of the capitalist world have been exacerbated still further, and imperialism finds itself in serious political and economic trouble.

Because of neocolonialist exploitation and plunder by imperialists, national industries in the developing countries have further deteriorated, the people of these countries have become poorer and their foreign debts have increased as the days go by. In the developing countries the purchasing power for capitalist commodities has declined and their ability to pay foreign debts has diminished. This cannot but be a blow to the imperialist powers which have grown fat at the cost of the developing countries.

The development of capitalism presupposes the expansion of markets. But as the developing countries have reached the point where they can no longer serve as commodity markets and areas of capital investment, the imperialists have found it difficult to sell their surplus goods there and have had to reduce their loans to them gradually. This has not only placed the developing countries in a more difficult economic situation but also compelled the developed capitalist countries to limit their production. The developed countries are now fighting among themselves to make each other restrict production. Since in capitalist countries technology continues to develop, whereas production has to be limited, it has become impossible to prevent the growth of unemployment and inflation. In the major capitalist countries of Europe the rate of unemployment has now reached 12-13 per cent and the inflation crisis is sweeping the capitalist world.

The crisis of capitalism finds clear expression in the fact that the position of the United States, ringleader of world imperialism, is becoming more and more difficult.

The United States is in this difficult position because it is not only sharing the same crisis as the capitalist powers, but has also been gradually losing its leading position in the capitalist world. As their economic domination is being weakened as a result of the economic progress of the European capitalist countries and Japan, the U.S. imperialists are basing their economy more and more on armaments in order to maintain their domination over the capitalist world and allow the large munitions monopolies to make profits. As a result, the deficit in their state budget has become enormous, and their foreign debts have swollen so that the United States, which was once the greatest creditor country in the world, has, now, become the largest debtor nation.

Since in the United States the armaments monopolies are trying to make greater profits by ceaselessly expanding the munitions industry, the process of basing the economy on armaments cannot be halted. The United States has attended the negotiations on nuclear arms reduction, but in no way does this mean that its monopolies have abandoned their desire to expand the munitions industry. The American armaments monopolies may not regard the reduction of those nuclear weapons which have already been manufactured and sold as affecting their interests directly, but on no account will they tolerate any reduction or banning of nuclear arms production. That is why the United States, while negotiating for nuclear arms reduction, continues to push forward the adventurous "Star Wars" program, which is said to cost thousands of billions of dollars. It can never free itself from the heavy burden of its ever-growing military expenditure, and its budget deficit and foreign debts will increase further. In the long run, this will lead its economy into a bottomless mire.

The most effective way for the imperialists to overcome their political and economic crises is to abolish the outdated international economic order of exploiting and plundering the developing nations in a neocolonial way and establish a new, equitable one so that these countries can make economic and technological progress.

It is only when the economies of the developing nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America, where there are enormous natural and manpower resources, develop that the problem of markets for the developed capitalist countries can be solved. In this way alone will the developed capitalist nations survive. However, the imperialists are taking the path of self-destruction by clinging to their neocolonial exploitation and plunder because of their exploiting nature, instead of accepting the developing nations' demand for a new international economic order.

The contradictions and antagonism between the imperialist powers will be further exacerbated in the future. Though the imperialist powers are now collaborating with each other in an attempt to maintain their position of monopoly, there is no doubt that their interests will conflict with each other and that the contradictions between them will become aggravated as their markets grow narrower and the way to the growth of capital and of making money reaches a dead end. It is only natural for hungry wolves to bite each other.

Contemporary imperialism has also a serious inner contradiction because of which it cannot escape its doom.

Outwardly, the developed countries seem to be prospering, but inwardly they are rotting due to ever-worsening contradictions.

As the marketing channels are clogged to a greater extent, capitalists are moving towards deforming the material life of people by creating an artificial inhuman demand. They are manufacturing a variety of things to stimulate extravagance, corruption and dissipation and to paralyse the human body and mind, with the result that the number of drug addicts, alcoholics, as well as degenerates pursuing abnormal desires, is growing rapidly and people are becoming mentally and physically deformed. Even the defenders of the bourgeoisie are lamenting and calling this phenomenon an incurable disease of modern capitalism.

The capitalists are frenziedly spreading reactionary and anti-popular ideas and culture, as well as the decadent bourgeois way of life, in order to paralyse the working masses' consciousness of independence and to make people submit to the capitalist exploiting system. In capitalist countries all manner of reactionary ideology and superstition which, like a narcotic, numb the sound mind of the people and make them ignorant, are widespread. The way of life in which the weak fall prey to the strong is fostered and, as a result, such social evils as immorality and depravity, murder and robbery are rampant and people are trembling with fear and apprehension. Thus, in capitalist society the mental life of the people becomes all the more intolerable with the increase in material wealth.

With a view to maintaining its privileged position, which is being endangered with the passage of time, the capitalist class is resorting to crafty schemes to placate, deceive and bribe the masses while making its reactionary ruling machine fascist and furthering its policy of aggression and war.

A decadent material life, a poor mental and cultural life and a reactionary political life – these can be said to be the main characteristic of capitalist society, and they show the anti-popular nature and corruption of modern imperialism.

People not only want to be physically healthy and developed while enjoying a prosperous material life, but also desire to develop mentally and culturally while leading a rich mental life. In addition, they want to live and develop with immortal socio-political integrity by joining with each other as equal masters of society. We can say that this is the inherent desire of a man as a social being.

In order to develop social life to meet this desire, it is necessary to promote the mental, cultural and political life of the people in step with the enrichment of their material life. However, capitalists do not like to spend money on enriching the mental and cultural life of people because they want people to become the slaves of a corrupt material life and of money. On the contrary, they waste a large sum on restricting the mental and cultural development of the working people. Worse still, capitalists try to restrain the development of the working people's political life as far as possible because enhancing their political position and role endangers their political rule. In capitalist society people are becoming more and more the slaves of money and property and their political integrity is being repressed.

In capitalist society it is not possible to eliminate inequality in material wealth, nor is it possible to remove the imbalance between the improving material life and the deteriorating mental and cultural life, and between the popular masses' growing desire for independence and their worsening political life. In order to eliminate this inequality and imbalance and achieve harmonious development in all the material, mental and cultural and political aspects of life of the working masses, one must follow the path of socialism. However, because of their class nature, the imperialists are not only unwilling to break with capitalism but also getting more and more reactionary, contrary to man's inherent desire for independence.

As inequality and imbalance, as well as the reactionary nature and anti-popular character of imperialism, are now growing in capitalist society, the contradiction between the masses of the people, who desire to live and develop independently, and the capitalist class is becoming more serious, and capitalism is precipitating itself into ruin.

Contemporary imperialism is in a dilemma internally and externally, and is making frantic efforts to free itself from the daily aggravating, catastrophic crisis.

The U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries are concentrating the spearhead of their attack on the socialist countries, which are the bulwark of peace and progress, and are brazenly attempting to stamp out the struggle of the progressive people of the world who desire Chajusong. As the leader has said, the imperialists are now dancing around wielding a nuclear weapon in one hand and a purse in the other. The schemes of the imperialists are becoming ever more vicious and crafty as they try to bring the people of the socialist countries and other progressive people throughout the world to their knees by threatening and blackmailing them militarily, bribing and subordinating them economically and disrupting them ideologically and culturally.

Whenever imperialism faces a crisis, its reactionary and aggressive nature increases and it makes desperate efforts to maintain its existence. The frenzied efforts of the imperialists are not an expression of their strength; they reveal their vulnerability. The more reactionary the imperialists become and the more frenzied are the efforts they make, the more the people will be awakened to revolutionary awareness, and the day of the collapse of imperialism will draw nearer.

It is an indisputable fact that the end of contemporary imperialism is nigh, and it is historically inevitable that imperialism will perish and socialism triumph.

However, imperialism will not fall of its own accord. It can be defeated only by the revolutionary struggle of the working masses led by the working class.

Building up the subject of the revolution is decisive in destroying imperialism and winning victory in the revolution. In particular, it is important to strengthen the working-class party, the vanguard detachment of the revolution, and to enhance its role.

If we are to strengthen the revolutionary forces we must correctly analyse and appraise the changes that have taken place in social and class composition.

Since the end of the Second World War social and class composition in the capitalist countries has undergone a great change. As the mechanization and automation of production has been promoted with the advance of technology in the developed capitalist countries, so the number of people who engage in physical labour has been considerably reduced, whereas the number of those who do technical and mental labour has increased rapidly and they have become the overwhelming majority of the working people.

It is a law that as society progresses, so the technical and cultural standard of the workers improves and the number of intellectuals increases.

Certainly, it is true that the rapid growth in the number of intellectuals greatly influences the working people towards petit bourgeois ideology. Particularly in a capitalist society where systematic revolutionary education is impossible, it is unavoidable that many intellectuals are tainted with bourgeois and petit bourgeois ideas. Therefore, it is difficult to win them over to the revolution. But we cannot say that the change in social and class composition has weakened the social and class basis of the communist and workers' parties or created unfavourable conditions for the socialist revolution. Neither the working people engaged in technical labour nor those in mental labour are owners of the means of production. There are some differences between them and physical labourers in their technical and cultural levels and in their working conditions, but there is an essential community between them in that they are all employed and paid by capitalists.

Today the number of working people – the conventional working masses plus the newly-emerged technical and mental labourers – employed by the capitalists accounts for 80 to 90 per cent of the working populations in the developed capitalist countries. This shows that the social and class basis of the communist and workers' parties has, far from being weakened, actually been strengthened.

The point at issue is how the communist and workers' parties should conduct political work to make the broad working masses revolutionary and win them over, to suit the change in social and class composition.

The working masses do not take part in the revolution spontaneously. Even the working class can work for the revolution only when they have acquired class awareness.

Awakening the working class and other working masses to revolutionary consciousness is all the more urgent at the moment. The working class of today cannot simply be identified with the proletariat of the past. Needless to say, the working class in socialist society is not proletarian, but even the working class in the developed capitalist countries is also different from the

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proletariat who, according to the classics of the previous age, had nothing to lose but their chains. Property status is not the only factor that prompts a man to take up the revolutionary cause.

We should not say that a man is impelled to revolution only by hunger and poverty. An independent man's basic desire is to be the master of his own destiny, the master of the state and society. As the leader has said, there will always be resistance where Chajusong is trampled upon, and a revolutionary struggle where there is resistance.

The intellectuals in our country before it was liberated from Japanese imperialist rule received better treatment than the ordinary workers and were comparatively well-to-do. However, their attitude towards imperialism was revolutionary because they suffered national discrimination as colonial intellectuals.

Even though the standard of living of the technical and mental workers in the developed capitalist countries has risen, they are ill-disposed towards the capitalist system and desire an independent life, free from the rule of capital, because they still suffer capitalist exploitation and oppression. Their desire for an independent life means that they aspire to socialism. As a matter of fact, most of the intellectuals in capitalist countries sympathized with socialism at one time. Their failure to continue to fight for socialism was due to the lack of proper ideological education and leadership rather than to limitations to their social and class positions.

The party of the working class is always the principal factor in making the working masses revolutionary and winning them over. Unless the party is strengthened ideologically and organizationally and party work methods improved to accord with the actual situation, it is impossible to lead the masses to become class-conscious and organized, unite them behind the party and strengthen the revolutionary forces. Expecting success in the revolution without giving precedence to the work of building up the subject of the revolution by strengthening the party and rallying the masses behind it, would be as stupid as wishing to gather fruit without tending a tree.

If it is to be strengthened, the party must, above all else, develop itself on the principle of guaranteeing its monolithic ideology and leadership and acquire a new guiding ideology and theory that enables it to strike its roots deep among the broad masses, including the intellectuals, and lead them to revolution. The revolutionary theory is not a dogma, but a guide to action. The party must develop its revolutionary theory and improve its work method steadily to suit the changes in the situation, based on the principle of the independent position and decisive role of the popular masses. This is the way to make the broad sections of the masses revolutionary, win them over and lead the revolution to make a new upsurge.

We must have a clear understanding of the true nature of modern imperialism, which is blustering and making desperate efforts before its doom, and must hold the conviction that its downfall is inevitable. Only then can we maintain an unshakable revolutionary stand with a firm confidence in and optimism about victory in the revolution.

In order to assess today's revolutionary situation accurately and adhere to the revolutionary stand, it is essential to have a clear understanding of the superiority of socialism and its inevitable triumph.

We must see historical development since the Second World War as the history of victorious socialism.

The defeat of fascist Germany and Japanese imperialism and the victory of the Soviet Union in the Second World War meant the great victory of socialism and dealt a fatal blow to imperialism.

As a result of this war, many new socialist countries emerged in Europe and Asia, and socialism has developed to become a world-wide system. Today many countries of Asia, Europe, Latin America and Africa are advancing towards socialism. The magnetism of socialism has grown stronger than ever, and socialism has become a beacon of hope for the progressive people throughout the world.

Of course, the development of socialism has not been smooth. The birth of the new and its victory are always attended by difficulties.

Socialist countries had to overcome a series of difficulties because they were beating an untrodden path.

The transition from capitalism to socialism is the most deepgoing social transformation in the history of mankind. Socialism has to pave the way for its own development through an arduous and protracted struggle to sweep away all the rubbish that has been accumulated over thousands of years. In particular, because imperialism remains in the world, the struggle for the victory of socialism involves a fierce and complicated struggle against the enemies at home and abroad.

Originally, the socialist countries took over backward economies and technology, but they were unable to concentrate their efforts on economic construction from the first. The working class which had taken power was faced with the urgent task of effecting a thoroughgoing social change – the abolition of the old exploiting system and the establishment of a new socialist system – and of safeguarding the revolution against a counterrevolution. For instance, the Soviet Union, the first socialist country, had to wage a difficult and complicated struggle, in capitalist encirclement, to ensure the victory of the socialist system and shortly afterwards, shouldered a heavy burden in the Second World War. In the postwar period, too, the Soviet Union had to put great efforts into defence construction to safeguard socialism against the cold war policy of the imperialists. The people of socialist countries had to build socialism and defend the revolution while countering the military threat and economic blockade of the imperialists, and, at the same time, make great efforts to support the revolutionary movement in the world and the struggle of the progressive people of the world to build a new society.

Considering these factors, we can say that the successes achieved by socialist countries in economic construction are tremendous, not to mention the achievements in the political, ideological and cultural fields. In a period of a little over half a century, since the first socialist country emerged, socialist countries have made greater economic, scientific and technological progress than capitalist countries have done in hundreds of years. In addition they have laid solid foundations for progressing even more rapidly in the future.

Historical experience has already proved unequivocally that socialism is superior beyond compare to capitalism and has unconquerable vitality.

There is a great gulf between life under socialism, where the masses of the people equally enjoy independent and creative activities to the full as masters of the state and society, and that under capitalism, where people become the slaves of money and seek only their own pleasure. A man whose mind has been paralysed by capitalist ideology cannot see the difference.

It is obvious, when socialism strikes root deeper in the future and the remnants of the old society have been eradicated and so the political and ideological unity and the creative power of the people become stronger, that the socialist system will demonstrate its advantages more clearly and that in the near future socialist countries will outstrip the developed capitalist countries by far even economically and technologically.

Of course, we cannot say that so far socialist countries have brought the superiority of the socialist system fully into play.

Frankly speaking, they have deviated sometimes to the right and sometimes to the "left" in managing the new social system. Deviations occurred in the process of establishing the socialist system, but in particular, grave mistakes were made in finding answers to new problems as to how the revolution and construction should be promoted after the establishment of the socialist system. A series of serious deviations were also made in dealing with the mutual relations between the socialist countries which carry on the revolution and construction in different historic conditions. All this has tarnished the image of socialism.

These deviations have nothing to do with the intrinsic nature of the socialist system. They are due totally to the fact that those who administer the socialist system are not experienced and fully prepared politically and ideologically.

The struggle between socialism and capitalism is the struggle between the new and the old. That the new emerges victorious and the old perishes is an immutable law of historical development. This law will never change, though the victory of the new may be attained only after experiencing twists and turns.

The development of the history of mankind is the process of realizing Chajusong for the masses of the people, the subject of history. A new thing is that which contributes to realizing Chajusong for the masses in the course of historical development; an old thing is that which, on the contrary, restrains the realization of Chajusong for the masses. Capitalism was a new system compared with feudalism when it abolished the feudal caste system and realized bourgeois freedom and equality. However, it became an old one which ran counter to the development of history by trampling upon the masses' desire for independence, the desire to become fully-fledged masters of society, free from not only feudal fetters but also capitalist exploitation and oppression. Just as there can be no capitalist who does not seek profits, so there can be no capitalism that does not exploit and oppress the working masses.

The path of socialism is the only way to satisfy the desire of the masses to become real masters of the state and society, free from exploitation and oppression. Capitalism, no matter how it may be beautified and embellished, cannot throw off its old form of the exploiting society. It is only in socialist society that the popular masses can hold the position of complete masters in all fields of politics, the economy and culture and play their role as masters. Socialist society is the new society which conforms to the independent character of the masses and the requirements of social development.

The old may disguise itself as the new and the dying may temporarily seem to be reviving. However, the old has no future because it is perishing. Revolutionaries must not be misled by passing phenomena but clearly distinguish the new from the old; they must fight for the victory of socialism to the end, convinced that the new will, without fail, emerge victorious.

If we are to adhere to the revolutionary stand of the working class and follow the path of socialism to the very end, we must enhance the leadership role of the party to meet the requirements of the development of socialist society in the given period.

As socialist construction makes headway in socialist countries, so the material and cultural standard of living of the working class and other working masses rises, their cultural and technical qualifications generally improve and the number of intellectuals grows considerably. As socialism approaches the higher phase of communism, the differences between physical and mental labour diminish and the whole of society becomes intellectual. This accords with the law of social progress. This, however, does not mean that the working-class character of socialist society changes. The process of change and development in socialist society is a process in which class distinctions disappear gradually and the whole of society becomes working-class. In socialist society intellectuals can be regarded as the working class which engages in mental labour. As socialist society makes progress, so the working-class character of this society is not weakened but, on the contrary, it is strengthened still further.

Socialist society is a society which meets the inherent desire of the working class, and this desire is that all the people be provided with full Chajusong by opposing selfishness and on the basis of collectivism. This desire of the working class agrees with the common human aspiration to Chajusong.

Because socialist society is a society which meets the inherent desire of the working class, socialism and communism can be built only under the leadership of the party which is the vanguard detachment of this class. The further the building of socialism and communism proceeds, the more the leadership of the party should be strengthened, instead of being weakened. Without the party's leadership it would be impossible to ensure the unity of the people in ideology and will, display the superiority of collectivism that is inherent in socialism, and beat the untrodden path of communism.

Strengthening party leadership means improving the standard of party work in keeping with the developing situation, while maintaining the revolutionary principle of the working class in the revolution and construction. If a party fails to see the developing situation and retains outdated theories and methods, it will commit dogmatic and subjective mistakes; if it abandons the revolutionary principle of the working class on the plea of a changed situation, it will make revisionist and reformist errors.

The working-class party which leads socialist construction must concentrate every effort on strengthening and enhancing the role of the subject of the revolution by improving party work.

It is only when the subject of the revolution is strengthened and its role improved that we can succeed in harnessing nature and transforming society and also emerge victorious in the fight against the enemy. Needless to say, it is important in bringing out to the full the superiority of the socialist system to lay firm material and technical foundations for socialism and improve the method of managing the socialist economy. But it is more important to strengthen the subject of the revolution. It is people that develop the economy and technology and it is also people that manage the socialist system. Therefore, the superiority of the socialist system cannot be displayed unless the subject of the revolution is strengthened.

Strengthening the subject of the revolution is also essential in preventing the ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialism. The great leader has said that a man with a well-trained body will not fall ill even if he is attacked by disease. However violent the imperialists' desperate manoeuvres may be, revisionism and reformism cannot raise their heads when the subject of the revolution is strong.

We must always seek the key to victory in the revolution and construction in the subject, not in the objective conditions, and seek the basic method and means of promoting the revolution and construction in strengthening the subject and enhancing its role.

The strengthening of the subject of the revolution must begin with the consolidation of the party, the core and leading force of the subject.

When the party is sound ideologically, the masses can be sound in their ideology; when the party suffers from ideological malady, the masses also suffer from ideological sickness. It is only when the party is united that the masses can be united; when it is divided, the masses will be divided. Therefore, primary attention must be paid to maintaining the purity of the party's revolutionary idea, improving steadily its ideological and theoretical levels and cementing its organizational and ideological unity and cohesion.

In order to strengthen the subject of the revolution, it is also imperative to make the broad masses revolutionary and unite them closely around the party.

(Continued on page 5)

Secretarial Talk

(Continued from page 4)

The education of the people in the revolutionary ideology of the working class must be intensified in step with the improvement in their material and cultural lives and in their cultural and technical standards, which rise with the progress of socialist construction. If not, a cavity might be created in their consciousness and bourgeois ideas can infiltrate. If this happens, people may lose confidence in socialism and communism and cease working for the revolution.

Enhancing the role of the subject ceaselessly is of decisive significance in promoting the revolution and construction.

The party's unified leadership in all fields of the revolution and construction must be fully ensured, and on this basis the creative zeal and activeness of the masses must be brought out to the maximum in accordance with the revolutionary mass line. The construction of socialism and communism is an undertaking for the masses and of the masses, so the only way to promote socialist construction is to encourage them to work willingly and with devotion. Any attempt to seek a clever way, other than this, will end in clinging to the capitalist method that has nothing in common with socialism and will cause grave and irrevocable consequences to socialist construction.

Our party has been able to lead the revolution and construction to victory in the arduous and complicated circumstances that are unprecedented in history because it has consistently strengthened the subject of the revolution and enhanced its role.

Under the difficult situation in which the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world imperialism, have been occupying one half of our territory and perpetrating ceaseless aggressive manoeuvres against our Republic, our people have been carrying out two tasks at the same time—building socialism independently, and thwarting the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists in order to reunify the country. At present our people are fighting, bearing double and triple burdens on their shoulders. However, our party has always stuck fast to the revolutionary stand with the conviction that victory will be won, precisely because the subject of our revolution has been strengthened.

On the basis of a scientific review of the historical experiences of the Korean and world revolutions, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung further developed the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theories in a creative way to suit the new situation, established the immortal Juche idea in his early years, and provided a contemporary guideline capable of leading the revolutionary movement in a steady upsurge. On the basis of the Juche-orientated principle of party building, he has strengthened our party organizationally and ideologically, established unbreakable ties between the party and the masses in every possible way and steadily enhanced the party's leadership role in all fields of the revolution and construction. In this way he has been leading our revolution to brilliant victory.

The great leader gave instructions that, in order to build socialism, the ideological fortress of communism must be conquered along with the material fortress and that, to this end, the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—must be promoted on the principle of giving precedence to the work of transforming the people, the masters of society, along communist lines. In this way a correct way of continuing the revolution after the establishment of the socialist system and of achieving the cause of communism has been elucidated for the first time in history.

Following the path indicated by the great leader, our party has been building socialism successfully, without any deviation, and fully displaying the advantages of the socialist system.

Holding high at all times the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle, our party has been fighting resolutely against the imperialist moves of aggression and war and safeguarding the eastern post of socialism with credit.

The U.S. imperialists lay stress on the strategic importance of south Korea, which is situated near Japan, their biggest ally, and which occupies a strategic point on the Asian Continent, and so have not only turned south Korea into their nuclear war base to bring military pressure to bear upon us, but also converted it into an economic and political base against socialism in collaboration with the Japanese imperialists and other reactionaries in the world and are manoeuvring in every possible way to demonstrate the "supremacy" of capitalism on the Korean Peninsula. Despite the desperate manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and its stooges, our Republic has been advancing along the socialist road without the slightest vacillation. Encouraged by this, the south Korean people are fighting resolutely against the United States and for independence, against fascism and for democracy, thereby shaking the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism violently. The fact that our country, though small, is holding fast to its Chajusong while building socialism successfully confronted by the allied force of imperialism is clear proof that socialism is in all ways superior to capitalism and has unconquerable vitality.

Our era by no means suits imperialism; it is an era of historical change in which imperialism is on the brink of ruin and the people of the world are marching forward boldly along the road of socialism, the road of independence.

The contemporary age requires that revolutionary people the world over should rise up as one in the struggle to inflict a decisive defeat on the doomed and desperate imperialists and create an independent new world. Opposing imperialism and defending Chajusong is the common fighting task of the revolutionary people of the world today.

The subject of the struggle for Chajusong in each country is the people of that country, whereas the subject of the struggle to oppose imperialism and make the world independent consists of the socialist countries, the international communist movement, the national-liberation movement in colonies, the non-aligned movement, the world peace movement and other anti-imperialist, independent forces.

The anti-imperialist, independent forces are incomparably stronger than the imperialist forces. What is important is whether the anti-imperialist, independent forces fight in unity or not.

That unity is a decisive factor for victory in the revolution is an immutable truth. Particularly today, when the imperialists are aligned and allied in opposition to socialism and the progressive people of the world, it is essential for all the anti-imperialist, independent forces to fight in close unity.

In strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces, it is particularly important to strengthen the unity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement. The socialist countries and the communist and workers' parties have the honourable tradition of having adhered to the revolutionary stand and fought in solid unity under the banner of proletarian internationalism. By carrying forward this tradition, all the socialist countries and communist and workers' parties must hold fast to the anti-imperialist stand and unite rock-solid, based on the relations of comradeship, the relations of respecting and cooperating with each other against national egoism.

Modern imperialism is not only the enemy of socialism but also the common enemy of all the progressive people of the world who advocate peace and Chajusong. It is only when the people of socialist countries and all the other progressive people of the world who advocate peace and Chajusong are solidly united that they can emerge victorious in the struggle for independence against imperialism. The progressive people of the world must smash every manoeuvre of the imperialists for division and alienation and unite firmly under the banner of independence against imperialism, regardless of ideology, system and religious belief.

There is no doubt that if all the anti-imperialist, independent forces in the world fight as one in firm unity, they will be able to destroy imperialism and create an independent, new world.

Our party will make every effort to strengthen solidarity with the anti-imperialist, independent forces of the world, particularly the socialist countries, the international communist movement and the non-aligned movement.

The struggle of our people, who are advancing at the forefront of the struggle for independence against imperialism under the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, is a source of great encouragement to the progressive people of the world in their struggle for Chajusong. We must take due pride in this.

Revolutionaries must fight on resolutely, always remembering the lessons of history as well as being confident in the future. There still remain the imperialists who brutally massacred and plundered our people in the past and are now watching for a chance to commit further acts of aggression. In this situation it would be a grave mistake to assume that our struggle to create an independent, new life will be plain sailing. Just as today's happy, new, socialist life has been provided for us through the arduous and bloody struggle of our revolutionary predecessors and patriotic people, so the complete victory of socialism and the eventual triumph of our revolution can be won only through our people's indomitable struggle against imperialism.

Our party has been entrusted with a noble historic mission to lead our revolution to victory in the present complicated circumstances. All party members and other working people must march forward dynamically along the road of socialism and communism, solidly united behind the great leader and the party, under the unfurled revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist struggle.

The DPRK Defends Interests of Popular Masses (2)

(Continued from the No. 1,398 issue)

The Juche idea is an idea that he created in the practice of the revolutionary struggle. This idea is a man-centered new revolutionary theory which considers the masses as the masters of the revolution and which demands that everything serve the masses, the most precious and powerful beings in the world.

The Juche idea demands that power be established so as to safeguard the interests of the masses thoroughly and unite the masses firmly into a political force.

In particular, in the 30s of the 20th century, the national liberation struggle of the people in the colonial and semi-colonial countries against imperialism and fascism and the revolutionary struggle of the working masses in the capitalist countries were conducted fiercely as never before on a world-wide scale.

The broad classes and sections including the working class participated in these struggles, with the result that the social foothold of the revolutionary struggle was expanded greatly.

Such new historical conditions demanded power which aroused to the struggle all the people who were interested in the victory of the revolution and firmly ensure of the decisive superiority of the revolutionary forces over the counterrevolutionary forces.

The Juche idea thoroughly rejects flunkeyism and dogmatism which do not believe in the strength of one's own people or ignore the actual conditions of one's own country.

Therefore, the DPRK President proceeded from the concrete realities of Korea in solving the problem of power.

In those days Korea was a colonial, semi-feudal society due to the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists.

Therefore, the Korean revolution was faced with the task of carrying out an anti-imperialist, national liberation revolution and the task of the semi-feudal, democratic revolution in their close combination and in their unified process.

Having made a scientific analysis of these realities, the President defined the character of the Korean revolution not as a bourgeois revolution nor a socialist revolution but as an anti-imperialist, semi-feudal democratic revolution and considered that the youth, students, intellectuals and petty-bourgeoisie, to say nothing of workers and peasants and even the honest-minded national capitalists and religious men could take part in the revolution as a motive force of the revolution.

Accordingly, he thought that power to be established in the future should be the power of a new type which was suited to the character of the Korean revolution and which could rally the broad anti-imperialist patriotic forces firmly.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"In accordance with the law of revolutionary development and on the basis of a scientific analysis of national and class contradictions and socio-economic conditions in our country, the Korean communists put forward the line that the form of government to be established in the future should be a people's revolutionary government based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relying on the united front of the broad anti-Japanese forces." (Kim Il Sung Works, Vol. 22, p. 341)

Back in June 1930, or in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, he convened the historic Kalyun Meeting. At the meeting he defined the character and tasks of the Korean revolution and advanced an idea that the government to be established in the future should be the people's government which safeguards the interests of the broad masses including workers and peasants.

In this way, the President put forward the line of the people's revolutionary government for the first time in history.

This line contains the important contents that the leading class of the government is the working class, that its political foundations are the worker-peasant alliance and that its social foundation is the united front of the broad masses.

The immediate task of this government is to carry out the anti-imperialist, semi-feudal democratic revolution and its final objective is to realize the Chajusong of the popular masses completely.

According to the line of the people's revolutionary government set forth by the President, the work of establishing the people's revolutionary government was carried out on a full scale in the guerrilla bases along the Tuman River from the spring of 1933.

However, this work did not progress smoothly.

(To be continued)

Opposition "Accuses" U.S.-Japan-S. Korea War Games

About 2,000 opposition figures and students on Sep. 22 gathered at Seoul's Yonsei University to "accuse" the joint military exercise involving south Korea, Japan and the United States, according to the Japanese daily Asahi Shimbun dated Sep. 23.

At the rally, sponsored by 22 opposition groups, the attendants accused the war games of hightening tensions on the Korean Peninsula and demanded their immediate suspension, which was scheduled to continue from late September to early October in the East Sea of the Korean Peninsula.

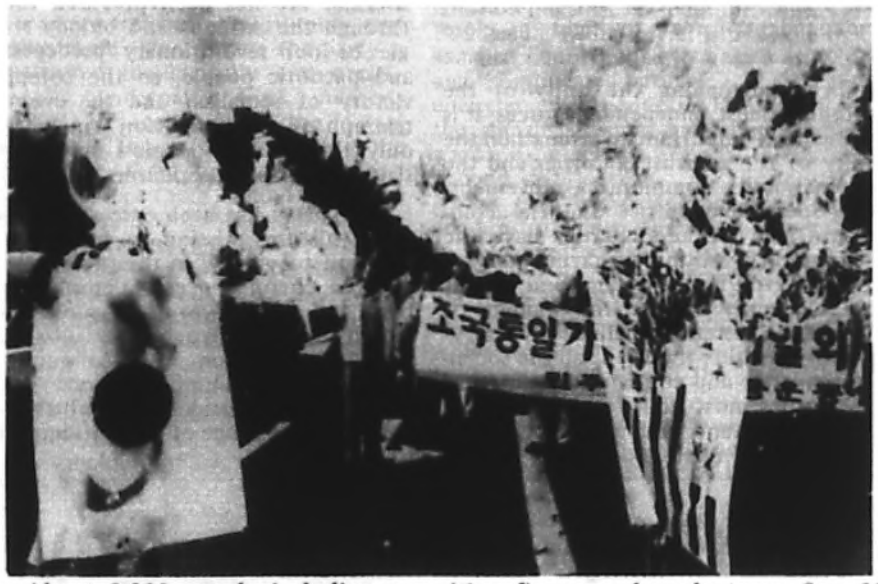
The rally was held three days after a press conference was given by the representatives of 22 opposition groups. According to the Sep. 20 issue of the south Korean daily Hankyore Sinmun, they demanded in their joint statement immediate suspension of the military exercise, claiming that "it would serve to perpetuate the division of the Korean nation and prolong the Roh Tae Woo military dictatorship." It also condemned the U.S. and "Japanese imperialism" for militarily supporting the single-handed hosting of the Olympics.

The statement said, "This military exercise is different from the Team Spirit exercises in that no Japanese Self-Defence Forces participated in them." "This clearly proves", the statement went on, "that Japanese militarism is trying to re-invade the Korean Peninsula legally in the name of the security of the Olympics."

Meanwhile, anti-government protest struggles flared up on Sep. 28 when about 200 students clashed with riot police at Seoul's Korea University. They were demanding the release of O Yong Sik, a student leader, who had been arrested after attending the Sep. 22 rally.

Some 200 students attacked police in a brief clash at the university after a rally to demand the release of O Yong Sik, according to an AP report from Seoul. Leaders said they had refrained from violence during the Olympics, but would now retaliate for the arrest, the report said. One of the university students on the same day made clear students' attitude toward the Olympics in an interview with a correspondent of the Pacific Stars & Stripes, which was carried by its Sep. 30 issue. He said, "The newspapers are saying that we oppose the Olympics, but that's not true." He continued, "We do oppose the fact that the Games are not being co-hosted with north Korea because that is just another attempt by the government to prevent reunification. "We also are indignant over the fact that many poor people were forcibly moved from their homes and their homes were destroyed in city beautification programs. The government says those people were offered new apartments to live in, but that was a sham. "It would be impossible for them to pay for the apartments they are offered."

Similar battles were also reported on Sep. 22, 23 and 29.



About 2,000 people including opposition figures and students on Sep. 22 burn American and Japanese flags in protest against the military exercise involving south Korea, U.S. and Japan. (Reuter)

Protests against Cultural Policies of Importing Films

The opposition Reunification Democratic Party on Sep. 24 criticized the Roh junta for its "imprudent and undemocratic" cultural policies of importing films and demanded immediate withdrawal of its open market policy for foreign movies and implementation of a policy designed to promote the local movie industries, the Korea Herald reported on Sep. 24.

In a strongly worded statement, party spokesman Suh Chong Won said, "Our party is prepared to make a law guaranteeing free production of creative local movies and their viewing during the forthcoming parliamentary session."

Meanwhile, about 200 film workers including directors and producers on Sep. 24, held a meeting against a direct distribution system of U.S. films, demanding the abolition of the newly adopted film law, the Hankook Ilbo reported on Sep. 25. The meeting was held in front of the Korea Theatre in Seoul where the first picture directly distributed by a U.S. agent was running.

The protesters started sit-in struggles and a demonstration after the meeting carrying placards reading "Revise the film law", "Drive out American films" and "Against U.S. economic and cultural invasion."

The South Korean Film Directors Committee also issued a statement, declaring it would launch a nation-wide campaign to expel American movies from the land. In the statement, carried on by the Sep. 20 issue of the south Korean daily Hankyore Sinmun, it said that it would punish not only U.I.P., an American movie company, but also south Korean theatres which made contracts with the company.

Brig. Gen., 2 Mil. Officers Indicted For Journalist Assault

Brig. Gen. Li Kyu Hong, commander of a detachment of the Army Intelligence Command, and two officers under him were indicted by the military prosecution for their role in the assault on journalist O Hong Keun who wrote an article about the ill-effects of military culture, the Army Headquarters revealed on Sep. 25, according to the Sep. 25 issue of the Korea Herald.

The two officers are Maj. Park Chol Su and Capt. An Son Ho who plotted the Aug. 6 knife attack on O, city editor of the Joongang Economic Daily News, on the orders of Brig. Gen. Li, the announcement said.

According to the announcement, Maj. Gen. Li Chin Baek, the AIC commander, was discharged from the military for failing to properly control his subordinates and condoning the assault after receiving reports about it.

Brig. Gen. Kwon Ki Dae, chief of staff of the intelligence command who attempted to cover up the Aug. 6 incident, was also placed on the reserve list.

Referred to the military disciplinary committee along with the three noncommissioned officers were Maj. So Chun Yong and Maj. Yang Sun Sang, both assigned to the command. The two majors repainted the military sedan spotted at the scene of the attack on the orders of Brig. Gen. Kwon to make it look different from the one used in the crime.

Investigation showed that Brig. Gen. Li ordered Maj. Park to "chastise" journalist O in late July after reading his article, the announcement said.

Maj. Park mobilized Capt. An and three noncommissioned officers, who punched and knifed the journalist near his apartment in southern Seoul while the two officers watched from a distance.

Following police reports that one of the military sedans used in the attack belonged to the AIC, Brig. Gen. Li asked Kwon to help conceal the attack, the announcement said.

Kwon ordered his men to repaint the car and alter its operation records for the day of the assault, it added.

U.S. Congress Approves $238 Million Arms Sale To Seoul

Washington approved arms sale worth a total 238 million dollars to Seoul on Sep. 22, according to an AP report from Washington. The announcement was made by the Pentagon in a notification to Congress. The biggest ticket item is a package of 12 RF-4C reconnaissance jets with radar-jamming possibilities, it said. The arms deals include 76 AIM-7F sparrow air-to-air missiles, it reported. It also involves the sale of spare parts for six types of U.S.-built aircraft already supplied to south Korea. These are C-123K, F-4, F-5, F-16 and A-T-37 planes, it added.

Reporter Assaulted at Police Station

Kim Song Ho, a reporter of the Hankyore Sinmun (One Nation Newspaper) was assaulted on Sep. 17 by more than 20 policemen at Nambu Police Station in Sanlim-Dong, Kwanak District, Seoul.

He was gathering news materials at the police station regarding the workers who were demanding the release of their colleagues who had been arrested.

The police arrested all the workers who waged the struggle and manhandled them on the second floor of the police station.

The reporter identified himself and supposed to report the case.

But, policemen used abusive words against him and slammed him to fall into a swoon.

The reporter was illegally confined by the police and was released after one hour.

Concerning the matter, the Hankyore Sinmun made public a statement demanding (1) strict punishment at policemen who were responsible for the assault, (2) resignation of the head of the Nambu Police Station and (3) public apologies by the Minister of Home Affairs and the head of the National Police Headquarters.

In the statement, the newspaper pointed out that "The violence done to our reporter was not accidental but it was mob violence by the power, which is a matter of daily occurrence. This is an undemocratic crime against citizen's public rights and right to know."

Middle School Student Violenced by Police

A 15-year-old boy was forcibly taken to a police truck, beaten by policemen with steel pipes and severely injured on Sep. 17 in Kwangju, the south Korea daily Hankyore Sinmun reported on Sep. 22.

Park Mun Gi, a third year student of Kwangju Sangmu Middle School, was watching a demonstration of people shouting "We oppose the single-handed Olympics!"

When demonstrators, most of whom were university students, were arrested, he was also arrested by a plain-clothed policeman and taken to a police truck at 7:00 pm.

There he was kicked and beaten by policemen with 70-80 cm long steel-pipes on his head, shoulders, back and legs.

Then he was moved to East Kwangju Police Station and interrogated and beaten by other policemen.

He was released from the police station at 11:00 pm.

In regard to this matter, Li Go Chun, the head of the police station, said "We released him at 11:00 pm because it became clear that he was a middle school student."

Opposition Groups Denounce Joint Investigation Team

Four opposition groups on Sep. 22 made public a statement demanding Roh Tae Woo government stop suppression of labor disputes, as they came to know the fact that administrative organs and intelligence agencies in four cities of Kangwon Province—Taebaek, Yongwol, Jongson and Pyongchon—had formed a joint investigation team to cope with leftist forces and labor disputes according to the Sep. 23 issue of the Hankyore Sinmun.

They said in their joint statement, "The joint investigation team has been formed to suppress democratic labor disputes which will be waged after the Olympics."

They went on to say "Especially, the security group which is an intelligence organ of the Army takes the lead in suppressing labor disputes.

FM Non-Aligned Conf. Supports Korea's Reunification

The final document of the Foreign Ministers' Conference of Non-Aligned Countries supported the Korean people's just cause of national reunification.

In reference to the Korean question the final document says:

The foreign ministers noted with apprehensions that Korea remains divided despite the Korean people's desire for peaceful reunification of their country and this is a potential threat to peace.

The foreign ministers welcomed with satisfaction the stand of the Korean people in their efforts to reunify the country peacefully through dialogue and negotiation between the north and the south without any interference of foreign forces in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down in the north-south joint statement on July 4, 1972.

They also hoped for an early realization of the Korean people's desire to achieve the peaceful reunification of their country by promoting trust and reconciliation between the north and the south of Korea, carrying out phased and balanced arms reduction on the Korean Peninsula and getting all foreign forces withdrawn from this region.

Delegates to Non-Aligned Conf. Back Reunification

Delegates from many countries expressed full support and solidarity for the Korean people's cause of national reunification, speaking at the plenary meeting of the non-aligned foreign ministers conference held in Cyprus.

The head of **the Nicaraguan delegation** said that the reunification of Korea must be realized in a peaceful way without any foreign interference and strongly demanded the pullout of all the U.S. troops from south Korea.

He supported in its entirety the DPRK government's proposal to make the Korean Peninsula nuclear-free.

The head of **the Cuban delegation** denounced the United States for steadily intensifying military actions on the Korean Peninsula today. The U.S. forces standing in the way of Korean reunification must be immediately withdrawn from south Korea, he demanded.

Undivided support and solidarity of Cuba goes to the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he declared.

Extending support and solidarity to the efforts of the DPRK government and people to reunify the country independently and in a peaceful way, without foreign interference, the head of **the Syrian delegation** held that the Korean Peninsula must be turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

The director of the political department of **the Palestine Liberation Organisation**, backing the Korean people's cause of national reunification, emphasized that Korea should be reunified on the basis of the July 4 north-south joint statement.

Stressing that the question of Korean reunification must be resolved on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down in the July 4 north-south joint statement, the head of **the Nepalese delegation** declared that Nepal always stands squarely in support of the Korean people's cause of reunification.

The head of **the Yugoslav delegation** expressed the hope that Korea's reunification question would be resolved through north-south dialogue and negotiation.

The head of **the Vietnamese delegation** stated that Viet Nam was squarely behind the DPRK government's proposal to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Stressing that the question of Korean reunification must be resolved peacefully without foreign interference, he demanded that the U.S. forces be withdrawn from south Korea.

The head of **the Ethiopian delegation** stressed the need for the non-aligned movement to pay serious attention to the strained situation on the Korean Peninsula and said it should lift up louder voices against any scheme to perpetuate the division of Korea.

The head of **the Angolan delegation** pointed out that the presence of the foreign forces in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula was the main factor of the strained situation on the Korean Peninsula.

Angola extends support and solidarity for the fair and aboveboard proposals of the DPRK government for a peaceful reunification of the country without foreign interference, he declared.

Full support and solidarity for the Korean people's cause of national reunification was also voiced by the Guinea-Bissau, Afghan, Guyanese, Mozambican, Sierra Leonean, Bolivian, Burundi, Maltese and many other delegates.

Rodong Sinmun Commentaries

On British Measures on Cuban Diplomats

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Sep. 21 comes out with a signed commentary lashing out at the arbitrariness of the British government in unwarrantedly issuing a deportation order to the Cuban Ambassador and third secretary of the Cuban Embassy in Britain.

The arbitrariness of the British government is a dastardly anti-Cuba provocation scenarized by the U.S. and British reactionaries.

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, in conspiracy with a British intelligence service, framed up a spy ring and committed hostile act against the Cuban Embassy in a systematic way.

On Sep. 15, sources of the British intelligence service exposed that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the British intelligence service involved themselves together in a provocation against the third secretary of the Cuban Embassy in Britain.

This is another evidence that the imperialist reactionaries including the U.S. are pulling their heads together in directing the spearhead of attack against socialist Cuba.

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is continuing to send hired spies and saboteurs to Cuba, misusing the humanitarian step of the Cuban government in allowing Cubans overseas to visit their motherland. Worse still, it bribes foreign diplomats in Cuba and instigates them to carry out anti-Cuba activities.

Such moves are a vicious crime which violates the sovereignty of socialist Cuba and publicly recognised international law and usage.

The Korean people vehemently denounce the anti-Cuba moves of the imperialist reactionaries including the U.S. and extend firm solidarity with the Cuban people in their just cause.

On U.S. Decision to Deliver Weapons to S. Korea

The U.S. government decided to deliver to south Korea weapons worth a total 238 million dollars including reconnaissance jets with radar-jamming possibilities, spare parts for various types of aircraft and air-to-air missiles. Commenting on this Rodong Sinmun on Sep. 25 said:

The arms deals, part of the U.S. war preparations for speeding up the "modernization" of the south Korean army so as to use it in a more effective way as a shock force in invading the north, offer another clear proof that the Reagan administration is invariably pursuing a line of war in the Korean Peninsula.

It is the U.S. consistent strategy to provoke a way of aggression against the DPRK and other socialist countries with south Korea as a springboard. The U.S., in pursuance of this ambition, have escalated aggressive provocation manoeuvres against the DPRK while keeping hold on south Korea as the biggest nuclear forward base in Asia, increasing the presence of the U.S. forces in south Korea and steadily reinforcing the aggression forces.

Such war provocation moves of the U.S. bespeak that "detente" and "peace" on their lips are a downright lie.

The arms deals between the U.S. and the puppets are a criminal act going against the trend of detente and peace.

On Japan-U.S. Joint Airforce Exercise

Rodong Sinmun on Sep. 22 came out with a signed commentary lashing out at the Japan-U.S. joint airforce exercise to be held in Japan from Sep. 29 to Oct. 6 as part of massive military manoeuvres of the Japanese air "Self-Defense Force."

The paper said:

Joint military exercises have been frequently staged between the United States and Japan. But the projected joint manoeuvres of the U.S. airforce and the Japanese air "Self-Defense Force" draw particular attention both in view of the time and the circumstances.

The joint airforce exercise scheduled toward the end of the Olympic Games is, indeed, a very ill-boding military move.

The U.S. have pursued from the beginning to abuse the Olympics for the purpose of Korea's permanent division and war. Now, they are seeking to invent a pretext for a war by further aggravating the tensions on the Korean Peninsula through the Olympics. The planned Japan-U.S. joint airforce manoeuvres are, no doubt, an offspring of such heinous design of the U.S.

The war game which will start when the U.S. troops and the south Korean army are in full combat readiness on the pretext of "Olympic safety" is little short of a tripartite military exercise of the United States, Japan and south Korea.

The Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" will participate in the designed Japan-U.S. joint airforce manoeuvres as the main force. This indicates more clearly that it is a preliminary war game for igniting another war of aggression in Korea.

The plan of the U.S. and Japan to stage one more provocative military exercise while reinforcing armed forces in south Korea on the pretext of the Olympics is a rude and senseless act which violates and tramples underfoot the basic idea and tradition of the Olympics.

Chongryun Protests Raid by Japanese Police

On Sep. 27 police raided the offices of the federation of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan and the Niigata chapter of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and the house of Mr. Kim (a Korean in Japan), living in Arakawa, Tokyo on the pretext that Mr. Kim attempted "to ship electronic items to the DPRK in violation of COCOM regulations."

When he visited the DPRK at the beginning of September, he tried to take with him a personal computer which can be obtained easily in Japan for his son. But he did not send it as he was informed by the Niigata customs office that a personal computer could not be sent to a "communist country" according to COCOM regulations. A negotiation was under way on this matter between Mr. Kim and the Niigata customs.

Nevertheless police serched the office and the chapter which had nothing to do with Mr. Kim's act by saying that Mr. Kim attempted to export high-tech electronic items to the DPRK.

In connection with this, Choi Il Su, chairman of the board of directors of the federation of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan issued a statement, protesting the police raid on Sep. 27.

Mr. Choi Il Su denounced strongly that the raid on the office and the chapter was unjustifiable. It is a natural act of parental affection for a son to try to send him a personal computer and it had nothing to do with the federation of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan, he said in the statement.

He condemned the police action as schemed as part of an anti-DPRK, anti-Chongryun campaign, being stepped up on the pretext of "security of the Olympics".

South Korean Regime Gears Up for Olympics

Introduced here are excerpts from an article which appeared in the Sep. 26 issue of the American biweekly paper Frontline under the title "South Korean Regime Gears Up for Olympics."

The author of the article, Ms. Miriam Louie, is a member of the National Executive Committee of the Alliance Against Women's Oppression. Views held by members of the Young Korean United, a U.S.-based organization of progressive Koreans, were used by the author in writing this article.

Sports enthusiasts worldwide are eagerly focused on the Republic of Korea (ROK) where the Olympic Games are taking place from September 17 to October 2. The competition promises to be keener than the 1984 Los Angeles Games boycotted by the Soviet Union and socialist bloc and the 1980 Moscow Games boycotted by the U.S.. The U.S. media is ever-present, and the increased coverage of South Korea has run the gamut from the country's "economic miracle" to the year's mass upheavals for constitutional reform and democracy to special food and travel features. Even this month's issue of the raunchy *Hustler* magazine offered a racist tour guide for Olympic travelers.

MASTER PLAN

Not just for show, the Olympics are a critical element of the ROK-U.S. master plan to catapult the ROK's international prestige as a separate nation over North Korea. The 1988 Games set the timetable for the transfer of power from a military dictatorship under General Chun Doo Hwan to the regime now headed by President Roh Tae Woo, Chun's former comrade-in-arms. The international spotlight on South Korea provided by the Olympics has also created some maneuvering room for the mass opposition movement to press for democracy and reunification. But the movement warns that the Olympics are being used by the regime to make the separation between North and South Korea even more permanent.

The truth of this warning was evident right from the elaborate opening ceremonies. These combined a highly stylized lighting of the Olympic torch and parade of international athletes with a beautifully choreographed show including precision skydiving, the traditional peasant competition of *Ko No Ri* and *Tae Kwan Doo* martial arts sets through the sights and sounds of drums and costumes the colors of a Korean rainbow. The themes were "breaking all barriers," reconciliation and welcome to the world. U.S. sportscasters waxed enthusiastic about how South Korea had pulled itself up by its bootstraps after the Korean War and gave credit to Roh, Chun and the Korean people. However, the tragedy underneath the spectacular events is that the hand of unity and reconciliation was purposefully not extended to Korean sisters and brothers on the northern half of the divided peninsula.

The regime hopes that the Olympics and their afterglow will do for the ROK what the 1964 Games did for Japan's economic development and international status. Back in 1981 the ROK surprisingly beat out 161 nations to host the 1988 event, despite being military dictatorship and a divided nation. The hands behind the selection were South Korea's U.S. and Japanese patrons. Since that time, $3.1 billion has been spent on preparations for the Olympics with an additional $1.4 billion on indirect investments, such as improving the Seoul subway system, cleaning up the Han River which runs through the ROK capital and building an annex to Kimpo International Airport.

This extensive effort was in preparation for the estimated 13,000 athletes, 14,000 media people and half a million visitors who are expected to come through Seoul. The regime inaugurated an "Olympic lifestyle" campaign that bans public spitting, eating dog meat or being rude to foreigners.

The cleanup was not limited to the Han river and Seoul streets: 15,617 "criminals" were arrested to ensure "public safety." The government has declared most areas of Seoul "Olympic Peace Zones," forbidding demonstrations and ordering the arrest of protesters. An additional 100,000 police and soldiers are on hand for the Olympics – on top of the 120,000 national police, 620,000 ROK armed forces and 42,000 U.S. troops stationed in South Korea. The Korean press also reported that the U.S. agreed to position aircraft carriers and battleships from the 7th Fleet off the coast during the Games supposedly to deter "terrorist acts."

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) sought to co-host the Games and open up the demilitarized border zone for travel in order to promote unity and exchange between North and South. Its proposals were rejected by the International Olympic Committee and the ROK. Last June 10, 10,000 South Korean students took matters into their own hands and marched to Panmunjom in the middle of the Demilitarized Zone to meet their northern counterparts. They demanded reunification, withdrawal of U.S. troops, co-hosting of the Games by the North and South, and a meeting between athletic students from North and South during the opening ceremonies. The students were assaulted and turned back by 60,000 ROK police. The students then vowed to return to Panmunjom on August 15, the anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial rule in 1945.

On July 7, Roh made a carefully calculated statement aimed at recapturing government control over mass sentiments for reunification and taking the wind out of the sails of the student movement before the Olympics. He announced that the ROK sought to open relations with the Soviet Union and China, and approved of the DPRK opening relations with the U.S. and Japan. Roh suggested that North and South Korea enter the United Nations as two separate nations, like East and West Germany. He claimed that he was willing to promote a North-South student meeting and friendly games between students after the Olympics if students would agree to go through government channels, and spoke of opening trade with the North. Roh indicated that overseas Koreans could visit the DPRK.

Many Koreans were encouraged by Roh's remarks on the exchanges. Over ten million family members have been separated from each other as a result of the tragic division of Korea, a country with a 5,000-year history as one nation.

The mass opposition movement argues, however, that Roh's moves were designed, not to promote reunification and exchange, but rather to harden the division, prevent reunification, and keep the U.S. in South Korea. In August, several government representatives from North and South met for the first time in years. The ROK turned down the DPRK proposal to have a meeting between the two parliaments and include representatives of popular organizations. During the August 15 students march to Panmunjom over 2,000 students were arrested. Roh warned that the government would deal sternly with any protests "spoiling the atmosphere" leading to the Olympics and "humiliating" South Korea in the eyes of the world.

As *Frontline* goes to press, it appears that the students have assessed that the movement would not be able to mount a confrontation against the regime during the Olympics with positive political results.

CIVILIANIZATION OF THE REGIME

Winning the right to host the Olympics was a giant coup for the ROK regime; so was providing a civilian facade to the military dictatorship with the first directly elected president in some 20 years. Never mind that Roh shares a common history with former dictator Chun Doo Hwan dating from their military academy and army days through Chun's military coup in 1980 and their brutal suppression of the Kwangju Uprising. The regime only conceded direct elections after massive demonstration of tens of thousands had rocked the country and gained widespread middle class support for constitutional reform. Roh won the election by only 36.7% of the vote when elite opposition candidates Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam failed to subordinate their political ambitions under a single candidacy, thus splitting the strength of the opposition.

The U.S. played a major role in successfully transitioning the military dictatorship to ostensible civilian rule in time for the Olympics. Reagan and the State Department pressured Chun against declaring martial law last summer while doing all they could to support Roh behind the scenes. The U.S. is hardly a disinterested bystander when it comes to safeguarding South Korea's stability as an anti-communist bastion in Northeast Asia. Washington played the main role in engineering the division of Korea in 1945 and in the escalation of the Korean War. Today 42,000 U.S. troops remain in South Korea at 40 U.S. army and air force bases. They are equipped with sophisticated weaponry, including an estimated 150 nuclear weapons; this is the largest U.S. military presence in another country.

STUDENTS AND WORKERS PROTEST

The 1980s have witnessed growing anti-U.S. consciousness in the Korean student movement. Korean students have historically played a significant role in national politics because of state repression of political institutions such as unions, grassroots organizations, independent mass media and competitive political parties. Students were active in the 1919 movement for independence against Japan and in the April 1960 uprising that toppled the Syngman Rhee regime. After Chun's coup, U.S. and ROK military complicity in suppression of the Kwangju Uprising fueled further anti-U.S., and anti-imperialist politics within the student movement.

A workers' movement fighting for basic trade union rights is now also a feature of ROK politics. This militant movement is a response to the super-exploitation of Korean workers which has financed the country's "economic miracle". South Koreans work the longest week in the world – an average of up to 57 hours in 1984. South Korea also has the world's highest rate of industrial accidents. Despite a high level of education and productivity, workers still make only slave wages. The average hourly wage for South Korean auto workers is $1.50, versus $12.50 in Japan. Women are about half of the industrial workforce, make less than men and are often concentrated in industries such as textiles, electronics, and chemicals and in free trade zones for foreign transnational cooperations. Labor disputes are often "settled" by the National Police, the Agency for National Security Planning (KCIA), and company thugs who beat, torture, kidnap, and jail workers. The regime tries so prevent the workers' movement from forming links with progressive church and student groups. Nevertheless, throughout 1987 and 1988 labor disputes erupted in thousands of workplaces as workers demanded the right to develop their own unions and a share of the economic miracle denied to them thus far.

DANGER AHEAD

Whether the regime will make good on any of its promises to facilitate exchanges between North and South Korea after the Games remains to be seen. Before the Olympics – while under the glare of the international spotlight – the regime hesitated to show naked force against the mass opposition movement. Many fear that after the Olympics the period of military restraint will end. The opposition movement has already noted growing violence on the part of vigilante groups, with such names as the Skull and the Garrison gangs, against workers and the grassroots groups. Some vigilante gang members are plainclothes police and soldiers. Activists anticipate that after the Olympics the regime will try to maintain the facade of civilian rule by combining the tactics of selective violence and repression and isolation of the grassroots movement with maneuvers aimed at bringing sentiments for democracy and reunification under government control.

Telecommunications

(Continued from page 1)

of telecommunications ministers of socialist countries in 1986 and discussed the orientation of the future development of the organization and ways for its achievement.

The conference was attended by 11 countries – Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

World-Wide Support

(Continued from page 1)

of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Meanwhile, a joint communique issued at the end of a visit to the Soviet Union by Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam and President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, says that the SRVN and the USSR approve the constructive efforts of the DPRK for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis and the establishment of a nuclear-free zone on the Korean Peninsula.

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